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MONTANA LABOR MARKET

Monthly Review of
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

Albert F. Root, Commissioner — M. Joe Miller, Chairman and Executive Director — J. J. Smith, Commissioner
Mitchell Building — P. O. Box 1728 — Helena, Montana

FL-97 — MAY 15, 1951

April Employment Grows 6,800 Over a Year Ago

Increased employment in contract construction accounted for 4,000 of the state's total gain of nearly 6,000 in industrial employment on April 15 over March 15. Total is shown at 148,900, that of March, 1951, was 143,000, and in April, 1950, the figure was 142,100.

Eleventh Successive Plurality

April is the eleventh successive month with employment greater than the figures for the same month a year before. The margin has varied from 2,600 last June to 10,500 in January, and to 6,800 in April.

Contract Construction Heads the List

Every major industrial group shows a gain in total employment from April of 1950. Contract construction heads the list with 2,000 more than a year ago; transportation and utilities has a margin of 1,300; total trade, 900; government, 800; service industries, 700; all mining, 500; all manufacturing, 300; finance, insurance and real estate, 300.

Most Groups Exceed March Figure

Most of the gains of April over March follow the same pattern as the gains over April of a year ago. The two exceptions are in manufacturing, which fell 100 short of the March figures, and in mining, where a drop of 200 in coal mining and 200 in metal mining is reflected.

Dams and Highways a Big Factor

Construction employment gains were concentrated heavily in the group designated as "other than building", which denotes dams, highways, bridges, and airfields, and in which there was an increase of 2,800 workers in April over March, and of 1,800 over April, 1950. Building employment, including residences, increased 1,000 over March and 200 over April of last year. Special trade contractors remained fairly constant in employment for the three periods.

Transportation, Communications, Help

Employment on interstate railroads is up 600 from a year ago, and up 200 from a month ago, the increases due largely to increased traffic for the re-armament program. Other types of transportation, including buses, air lines, and freight trucking, employed 200 more than a year ago. Communications and other utilities, including power, gained 500.

Trade Employment Follows Trend

Both wholesale and retail trade followed the upward trend, reflecting demands created by heavier payrolls in the basic industries and heavily weighted by a 600 expansion in employment by eating establishments. The service industries of hotels, rooming houses, repair shops, amusement and recreation were likewise

(Continued on Page 3)

SEASONAL LABOR DEMANDS GAIN STEADILY THROUGH APRIL AS OUTSIDE WORK BEGINS

Seasonal labor demands mounted steadily during April as outside employment opportunities opened up in construction, railroad, agriculture, the timber industry, and other activities normally curtailed during the winter season. Likelihood of acute labor shortage strengthens with each passing day. Already there are frequent reports of difficulty in securing building tradesmen, machine repairmen, operators of heavy duty equipment, experienced farm hands, and other specially qualified applicants.

Reserve Supply Slumps to 7,050 on May 1

The labor reserve had slumped from 10,850 on April 1 to 7,050 on May 1, and this was 4,800 fewer than the May 1, 1950, figure of 11,850. Continuing heavy demands for new workers, and recalls to re-opened jobs, are expected to further reduce the reserve supply one-half by the first of June. The present active file in employment service files is already less than was available June 1 of last year.

Two Big Dams a Potent Factor

Mustering of full crews on the two big multiple-purpose government dams accounted for a substantial percentage of the hiring activity during April, and was supplemented by commercial construction, highway work, farm and livestock hiring, maintenance of full crews at metal mines and smelters, manning of extra gangs, repair crews, and operating personnel on the railroads, and a corresponding upsurge in employment for retail and wholesale trade. Forest maintenance and tourist accommodations are beginning to draw help from the labor reserve. Coal mining is virtually alone in reporting curtailment of employment, and that is strictly in accord with seasonal experience.

Smaller Influx of Transients

Progress has been made on importation of hand labor for work in the beet fields. Early arrivals from Texas and its neighbor states have been used in other farm work and in railroad track work until the thinning season begins. The normal flow of transient labor into the state has been cut in half, causing concern in areas where harvest is dependent upon that labor.

Women a Prominent Part of Reserve

Active file figures from the employment service local offices show that nearly 32 per cent of the present labor supply is composed of women. A month ago the proportion was 24 per cent. Two months ago it was 20 per cent. Employers are being urged to employ women wherever the work permits, and this will be followed by maximum utilization of youths released from school rooms and elder workers returning to the labor market.

Canyon Ferry Now Employs 600

Favorable weather during most of April permitted expansion of the Canyon Ferry dam construction crews near Helena ahead of schedule, reaching 600 the first of May instead of an expected 450. Contracts for clearing the reservoir are in process of award but will be a minor demand upon the labor supply.

Three shifts operate on the cement pouring project, rushing to get the dam level safely above the high water mark this month. Labor supply has been sufficient and new hiring is confined now almost exclusively to replacement of quits and discharges. More than one-fifth of the concrete is in place for the finished dam. Power installations will start later.

Rapid Expansion at Hungry Horse

Employment at the Hungry Horse hydro-electric and storage dam on South Fork of the Flathead river, near Kalispell, was virtually at its peak in early May, reaching well above the 2,000 mark, with more than 1,500 men on the payroll of the prime contractor. Clearing contractors are preparing for early start in removing timber and debris from the reservoir and will add 200 or more to the employment figure. Construction of a new road on the west shore of the new lake will begin shortly and will draw further on labor supply in the area and state.

On the dam itself cement pouring is the major item. Three-shift operation of the plant is raising the level a foot a day, already more than halfway to the final elevation. Power house construction, preliminary to the installation of the power equipment, employed a score of men the last of April and will expand through the summer months. Snow and soft roads delayed the seasonal resumption of reservoir clearing, which will be brought to virtual completion this fall.

Highway Contract Crews Tripled

Highway and bridge construction contracted by state highway authorities employed 680 men the last of April, three times the 225 listed a month earlier. At the same time maintenance work for the highway department accounted for 777 employees, an increase of 74. There were six bridge contracts, two road jobs, an

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Along the Hiring Line --- Field Summary May 1

Anaconda—(Active file 130; 55 women, 20 veterans) Two road jobs are under construction with 20 in crews; a school building employs 50; the hospital at Galen, 100. Smelter is hiring for re-placement only; ten miners laid off temporarily at Philipsburg.

Billings—(Active file 988; 292 women, 234 veterans; 155 men, 63 women over 50) Seasonal upswing reduced labor supply nearly 700, including 350 new applications. Controls were eased on building materials, housing increased pace, two commercial structures resumed. Off-continent recruitment accepted 62. Coal miners reduced by 45 at Red Lodge, seasonal; Roundup mines on one day a week; some taking farm work and canal construction. Out-migration to armament plants increasing.

Bozeman—(Active file 123; 64 women, 17 veterans) Both construction and farm demands mounted rapidly during April, on seasonal pattern, absorbing half the supply. A minimum of transients appearing. Two highway construction jobs used 50 men, airport construction 15. Cement plant is increasing storage and grinding capacity, using 50 extra men in April and will require more in May and June.

Butte—(Active file 393; 219 women, 23 veterans) Construction resumed on normal seasonal basis in April; three projects—housing, chemical plant and new mine shaft, absorbed most of available supply. Another project awaiting clearance on materials. Women, salespersons and clerical workers, dominate the reserve labor supply. Miner recruitment bringing sparse results. Increased in-migration, routed to farm areas. Seasonal out-migration from mines taking 50 miners a week, replacements scarce. Common labor ample, but 300 below supply of year ago; 30 over 55 in age.

Cut Bank—(Active file 62; 10 women, 18 veterans) Of present supply 47 are Indian. Private and government construction demand, including two road jobs, will create construction labor shortage by June 1. Farm demand being met with local labor. Seasonal hiring has reduced supply to one-third April 1 level.

Dillon—(Active file 51; 33 women, 14 veterans) Favorable weather during most of April opened up seasonal farming and construction demand. Present supply probably sufficient until haying season starts, dependent then upon transients.

Forsyth—(Active file 102; 19 women, 21 veterans) Building program is slowed by uncertainties of material supply and credit restrictions. Highway projects using 15 men. Agriculture actively hiring through April in normal seasonal resumption.

Fort Benton—(Active file 11; 4 women, 1 veteran) Shortage of qualified workers, dependent upon transients and clearance; placing some Indians from Rocky Boy reservation. Dirt moving and building projects resuming after seasonal shutdowns.

Glasgow—(Active file 141; 77 women, 12 veterans) Street paving and power installations at nearby Fort Peck resumed during April. Agricultural hiring disrupted by frequent storm periods and delayed opening of spring. Lambing starting early in May. Labor supply depleted by 235 after absorbing 190 new applicants during month; shortages impending in skills and farm labor. Railroad is using 55 Mexicans until beet work opens.

Glendive—(Active file 52; 21 women, 13 veterans) Call-backs and new hires depleted supply one-third in April; dependent upon in-migrants now for farm help. Building expansion held back by lack of materials; chrome plant plans abandoned because of freight rate differentials; power and warehouse construction program uncertain. Oil explorations in area promise new labor demand.

Great Falls—(Active file 852; 282 women, 243 veterans; 309 applicants over 45) Demand from industrial employers strong through April, especially for railroad work, bridge and building construction, and in trade circles. Airbase expansion planned to begin in June, with little information as to extent of resulting demand. Off-continent recruitment secured 35 from this area. Farm workers are extremely scarce, could have placed 50 more in April.

Hamilton—(Active file 284; 88 women, 51 veterans) Decrease of 200 in labor supply from year ago reflects out-migration to military and defense assignments. Building of laboratory is using 10 men, bridge construction another 10. Logging and lumbering is approaching full employment after the spring and winter curtailment. Texas workers arriving for beet work; the first 60 being used in spring farm work until beet thinning begins. Another 200 due to arrive by May 15.

Havre—(Active file 72; 38 women, 12 veterans) Outdoor work resumption in April caused a sharp increase in labor demand. Present supply is 77 per cent below the March level and 66 per cent below a year ago. Increased flow of transient labor has aided in meeting the farm demand. Shortage of 75 to 100 in May appears certain. Schools will ease the shortage as the terms end; Indian labor is available in limited supply.

Helena—(Active file 386; 110 women, 116 veterans) Mining and construction were active factors in April labor market, depleting the supply of skilled and semi-skilled applicants. Smelter is planning switchover to six-day week. Turnover already lessened by the prospect. April placement demands reduced labor supply 175 from March, despite liberal in-migration, and 295 below April of 1950. No shortages other than for special skills anticipated during May. Later season may develop acute unfilled demand.

Kalispell—(Active file 1,261; 250 women, 417 veterans) Larger sawmills beginning to receive new supply of logs, road and snow conditions in forest area having permitted resumption of logging operations. Construction demand heavy through April but adequate supply remains in the files. Hungry Horse dam employment has reached the expected seasonal maximum but usual heavy turnover is experienced. Reservoir clearing and highway construction will be heavy May hiring factors. No developments on aluminum plant, still no contract and no hiring.

Lewistown—(Active file 140; 70 women, 24 veterans) All outdoor work stepped up its hiring pace in April, with construction and agriculture the principal factors. Migration reduced from normal, tendency to shortage of skilled men noted. Farm demand is increasing steadily.

Libby—(Active file 186; 59 women, 46 veterans; 43 men, 7 women over 50) Fallers called back to woods jobs in late April, skid crews by May 1. Small mills will all be active by May 15 and labor supply will all be consumed in the process. School youths will be in demand. New warehouse using ten men at lumber plant; pole plant starting early in May will call back its old crew.

Livingston—(Active file 286; 99 women, 57 veterans) Railroad hiring is principal influence on local labor market. Includes shopmen, signal crew men, extra gangs and for turnover in roundhouse. Present needs supplied. Yellowstone Park starts hiring in May, will use more Montana applicants than usual, fewer recruited in distant markets. Farm labor is scarce, transients not appearing. One highway job using 30 men, a gravel piling contract opens in early May.

Malta—(Active file 146; 48 women, 33 veterans) Construction projects resumed with full crews. Farming operations delayed by weather, labor sufficient for spring season and sugar beet labor is assured.

Miles City—(Active file 99; 33 women, 16 veterans; 18 men, 3 women, over 50) Construction of store building, garage and sales yard resumed in April; expect completion by late June, home building will follow. Labor supply depleted by heavy April demands. Railroad jobs await machinists, boilermakers, pipefitters, telegraphers, and extra gang workers. Highway construction light, men moving to

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Seasonal Labor Demands Gain Steadily in April

(Continued from Page 1)

overpass, and a gravel piling project on which work had not yet begun. About a dozen additional contracts are being let in May.

The active road contracts consisted of 156 miles of improvement or of reconstruction, while 12 bridge projects were under way. Three bridges were nearly complete and were in work-suspended status. Ten suspended road jobs were to resume shortly, averaging about two-thirds complete.

FOUR YEARS OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT TOTALS, BY MONTHS (in Thousands)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ave.
1948	134.4	132.0	133.2	137.1	140.6	145.8	148.9	150.3	151.4	149.6	149.4	147.7	143.4
1949	137.1	135.5	137.7	144.0	147.3	151.0	150.0	150.1	149.8	148.2	146.1	143.3	145.0
1950	133.2	132.2	135.2	142.1	147.3	153.6	154.4	155.9	156.8	154.5	152.6	149.9	147.3
1951	144.7	143.0	143.0	148.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Along the Hiring Line ---

(Continued from Page 2)

other areas. Farm hiring dependent on a transient supply only one-third of normal.

Missoula—(Active file 771; 226 women, 192 veterans) Logging resumed late in April and sawmills on fulltime, 300 men re-employed after short layoff. Other seasonal work opening as conditions permit. Farm operations are slowed by lack of moisture. Laying of pipeline for gas awaits release of pipe, would employ 200 men through summer season. Wide interest in off-continent work.

Polson—(Active file 158; 37 women, 35 veterans) Construction operations resumed in April, no major projects. Agriculture demand mounting as season advances. Cherry crop reported wiped out by winter freeze, will reduce later season need for in-migrants.

Shelby—(Active file 59; 28 women, 10 veterans) Skilled construction men and experienced farm hands in short supply, using clearance. Increase in transient flow has relieved pressure to slight degree. Bridge construction fully staffed. Indian labor supply being utilized in both agriculture and industry.

Sidney—(Active file 128; 35 women, 33 veterans) Demand for construction workers reduced by uncertainties in building field. Material shortages and credit restrictions affect new projects and new housing is discouraged by abundance of vacant units, resulting from migration to armament plants. Farm hands scarce and increased demand expected in May. Addition to sugar plant awaits release of steel items.

Thompson Falls—(Active file 124; 18 women, 24 veterans) Logging and lumbering resumed earlier than normal after winter curtailment; not yet fully staffed, demand during May will exhaust supply. Construction demand above normal—30 for bridge job, 14 clearing for power line, 22 on city sewer, eight on highway contract. Supply adequate but no surplus.

Wolf Point—(Active file 43; 11 women, 13 veterans) Labor supply absorbed by construction and farm demands during April. Shortage developing in carpenter, auto mechanic, electrician, and restaurant help. Construction labor needs met by Indian labor supply. Transients are few, but expected to reach customary levels this season.

April Employment Grows 6,800 Over a Year Ago

(Continued from Page 1)

influenced by employment gains in basic activities and responded with their own net increase of 700.

Metal Mining Employs More

Metal mining employment continues to show a substantial increase from a year ago, though its comparison with March reflects a slight decrease. The general upward trend is a product of intensive recruitment conducted through the past year, and the temporary drop this month from last is accounted for in the annual migration of roving employees from mines to outdoor work for the summer period. Coal mining employment is at its seasonal low ebb, due to lack of orders for domestic fuel.

Manufacturing Ready to Expand

Manufacturing employment is fairly constant for the three periods reviewed, and normally reaches about the low point of the entire year during these early spring months. Factors which will increase this employment during the summer and fall months include the timber industry, food processing plants, and petroleum refining. Conversion of the smelting industry to a six-day week has reduced total employment demands with no diminution in production.

Wage Rates Vary Little in March

Average hourly earnings in selected Montana industries showed very slight change from February, though the average number of hours worked receded slightly in March, contributing to a minor reduction in the gross earnings on a weekly average.

Gain Ten Per Cent From Year Ago

As compared with rates of a year ago, however, there is a pronounced increase of approximately ten per cent in hourly earnings, varying from 17 per cent in primary metals to about six per cent in utilities and transportation. The average number of hours worked, per week, also increased in all listed industries except food processing and the utilities group. Net results of these two factors shows substantially increased average of weekly earnings in all categories.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	Employment in Thousands			% Change (4)	
	April 1951 (2)	Mar. 1951 (3)	April 1950	Mar. 51 to Apr. 51	Apr. 50 to Apr. 51
Total nonagricultural industries	148.9	143.0	142.1	4.1	4.8
Total manufacturing	16.7	16.8	16.4	—0.8	1.6
Durable goods	9.6	9.9	9.2	—3.4	3.8
Lumber and timber products	5.0	5.2	4.1	—3.8	23.2
Primary metals	3.6	3.7	4.1	—4.4	—13.6
Other (5)	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.3	—2.3
Nondurable goods	7.1	6.9	7.2	3.0	—1.2
Food and kindred products	3.9	3.8	3.9	1.5	—1.3
Printing and publishing	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.2	3.6
Other (6)	1.7	1.6	1.8	9.2	—4.8
Total mining	10.6	11.0	10.1	—3.4	6.0
Metal mining	8.4	8.6	7.7	—2.3	9.1
Bituminous and soft coal mining	0.6	0.8	0.8	—20.6	—16.5
Petroleum-natural gas production	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	1.8
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	0.5	0.5	0.5	—2.3	1.6
Contract construction	11.1	7.2	9.1	54.2	21.6
Contractors, building construction	3.7	2.7	3.5	38.0	6.3
Contractors, other than building	4.7	1.9	2.9	140.2	61.1
Contractors, special trade	2.7	2.6	2.7	5.9	—1.0
Total transportation and utilities	22.3	22.0	21.0	1.4	5.9
Interstate railroads	14.0	13.8	13.4	1.2	4.2
Transportation except railroads	3.3	3.3	3.1	1.5	6.3
Utilities including communication	5.0	4.9	4.5	1.9	10.9
Total trade	36.7	35.7	35.8	2.8	2.6
Wholesale trade	7.7	7.6	7.4	1.1	4.1
Retail trade	29.0	28.1	28.4	3.2	2.2
General merchandise and apparel	5.6	5.7	5.9	—0.8	—4.9
Food stores	3.9	4.0	3.7	—2.1	6.5
Eating and drinking establishments	8.0	7.3	7.4	10.1	8.7
Automotive and filling stations	4.9	4.8	4.9	1.5	—0.7
Retail trade not elsewhere classified	6.6	6.3	6.5	3.8	1.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	4.1	4.0	3.8	1.6	6.9
Total services and miscellaneous	19.1	18.6	18.4	2.6	4.0
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc.	2.7	2.5	2.6	9.5	2.9
Personal services	2.5	2.4	2.4	0.9	4.7
Other (7)	13.9	13.7	13.4	1.7	4.1
Government	28.3	27.7	27.5	2.2	2.9

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.
(2) Preliminary estimates based on return from sample of 715 selected Montana establishments.
(3) Figures previously released have been revised on returns from 885 such establishments.
(4) Percent changes are based on actual rather than rounded figures.
(5) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.
(6) Includes apparel, chemicals, petroleum, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.
(7) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, nonprofit membership organizations and business not otherwise classified.

COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET TRANSACTIONS IN APRIL 1951 AND APRIL 1950

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placements				Employer Visits		Job Openings		U. I. Claims Week 5-12	
	Apr. 1951		Apr. 1950		Apr. 1951		Apr. 1950		Apr. 1951		Apr. 1950							
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950
Anaconda	136	32	86	11	130	20	186	28	79	26	21	3	80	54	117	22	57	145
Billings	353	84	352	100	988	234	1,525	410	504	204	407	196	263	147	431	417	268	631
Bozeman	135	59	45	21	123	17	221	52	320	124	266	102	140	112	273	224	47	110
Butte	160	27	125	12	393	23	809	137	210	62	254	47	206	113	379	379	268	606
Cut Bank	35	10	63	22	62	18	171	82	101	45	69	27	68	51	88	63	56	104
Dillon	121	35	8	2	51	14	124	49	139	47	128	46	56	51	161	135	29	41
Forsyth	36	11	26	11	102	21	81	29	48	3	50	20	25	41	87	46	16	33
Fort Benton	32	17	16	7	11	1	29	9	54	27	78	40	56	61	15	19	7	14
Glasgow	190	40	80	21	141	12	225	63	158	51	75	34	69	56	182	98	30	72
Glendive	34	12	33	10	52	13	195	13	78	23	45	16	35	30	90	22	22	87
Great Falls	315	77	253	74	852	243	961	244	574	196	395	146	185	102	723	277	276	567
Hamilton	20	1	31	5	284	51	433	95	127	28	66	15	114	52	75	40	78	138
Havre	56	16	56	13	72	12	211	63	243	70	243	58	145	91	139	284	32	92
Helena	169	57	259	102	386	116	681	194	486	280	243	68	166	156	672	277	123	332
Kalispell	433	164	325	91	1,261	417	1,888	484	711	247	232	113	95	105	783	338	457	1,046
Lewistown	35	6	36	11	140	24	130	20	91	33	144	51	114	86	62	156	68	77
Libby	35	9	32	9	186	46	389	137	52	29	33	16	32	6	90	39	107	200
Livingston	146	33	97	13	286	57	204	46	160	52	158	23	94	101	127	107	59	62
Malta	48	21	36	3	146	33	110	30	87	40	84	40	40	39	79	96	74	66
Miles City	70	21	70	26	99	16	351	124	104	51	109	36	65	90	79	94	55	181
Missoula	177	54	161	50	771	192	1,094	311	310	100	249	72	166	172	301	171	290	439
Polson	38	7	26	4	158	35	314	90	79	34	55	23	50	35	91	68	71	187
*Red Lodge	....	....	24	10	....	....	233	69	....	....	20	10	....	26	....	23	....	137
Shelby	44	9	51	13	59	10	115	30	273	95	247	91	132	84	98	278	25	61
Sidney	23	4	34	6	128	33	237	53	183	19	391	46	112	78	81	109	58	155
Thomp. Falls	19	7	68	22	124	24	335	63	70	23	48	16	97	19	78	50	70	130
Wolf Point	34	7	33	9	43	13	183	41	81	30	45	26	58	31	59	49	18	116
TOTALS	2,894	820	2,486	711	7,048	1,695	11,864	3,109	5,322	1,939	4,167	1,382	2,663	2,062	5,360	4,141	2,661	5,829

*April, 1951, figures included with Billings.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in cooperation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar. 1951	Feb. 1951	Mar. 1950	Mar. 1951	Feb. 1951	Mar. 1950	Mar. 1951	Feb. 1951	Mar. 1950
All Manufacturing	$72.36	$74.80	$62.49	42.6	43.7	41.0	$1.70	$1.71	$1.53
Durable goods	75.10	78.94	62.00	43.6	45.3	41.2	1.72	1.74	1.51
Primary metals	73.49	73.94	56.40	44.1	44.5	39.8	1.67	1.66	1.42
Nondurable goods	67.58	67.47	63.28	40.8	40.9	40.6	1.66	1.65	1.56
Food and kindred products	55.31	56.02	54.27	40.5	41.3	42.3	1.37	1.36	1.28
All Mining	75.97	78.44	63.37	41.3	42.3	38.7	1.84	1.85	1.64
Metal mining	74.42	75.58	58.22	42.3	42.6	38.0	1.76	1.77	1.53
Transportation and Utilities (except railrds.)	65.62	65.91	62.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transportation (except railrds.)	75.06	75.08	69.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utilities and communication	57.90	58.61	56.58	38.1	38.3	39.1	1.52	1.53	1.45

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
COMMISSION OF MONTANA
MITCHELL BUILDING
P. O. Box 1728
HELENA, MONTANA

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
UNITED STATES POSTAGE
ACCOUNTED FOR UNDER
ACT OF CONGRESS
PAR. 35.4 (P) (1), P. L. & R.

Mrs. Loretta B. Peck, Librarian
Montana School of Mines
Butte, Montana

COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET TRANSACTIONS IN APRIL 1951 AND APRIL 1950

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placements				Employer Visits		Job Openings		U. I. Claims Week 5-12	
	Apr. 1951		Apr. 1950		Apr. 1951		Apr. 1950		Apr. 1951		Apr. 1950							
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950
Anaconda	136	32	86	11	130	20	186	28	79	26	21	3	80	54	117	22	57	145
Billings	353	84	352	100	988	234	1,525	410	504	204	407	196	263	147	431	417	268	631
Bozeman	135	59	45	21	123	17	221	52	320	124	266	102	140	112	273	224	47	110
Butte	160	27	125	12	393	23	809	137	210	62	254	47	206	113	379	379	268	606
Cut Bank	35	10	63	22	62	18	171	82	101	45	69	27	68	51	88	63	56	104
Dillon	121	35	8	2	51	14	124	49	139	47	128	46	56	51	161	135	29	41
Forsyth	36	11	26	11	102	21	81	29	48	3	50	20	25	41	87	46	16	33
Fort Benton	32	17	16	7	11	1	29	9	54	27	78	40	56	61	15	19	7	14
Glasgow	190	40	80	21	141	12	225	63	158	51	75	34	69	56	182	98	30	72
Glendive	34	12	33	10	52	13	195	13	78	23	45	16	35	30	90	22	22	87
Great Falls	315	77	253	74	852	243	961	244	574	196	395	146	185	102	723	277	276	567
Hamilton	20	1	31	5	284	51	433	95	127	28	66	15	114	52	75	40	78	138
Havre	56	16	56	13	72	12	211	63	243	70	243	58	145	91	139	284	32	92
Helena	169	57	259	102	386	116	681	194	486	280	243	68	166	156	672	277	123	332
Kalispell	433	164	325	91	1,261	417	1,888	484	711	247	232	113	95	105	783	338	457	1,046
Lewistown	35	6	36	11	140	24	130	20	91	33	144	51	114	86	62	156	68	77
Libby	35	9	32	9	186	46	389	137	52	29	33	16	32	6	90	39	107	200
Livingston	146	33	97	13	286	57	204	46	160	52	158	23	94	101	127	107	59	62
Malta	48	21	36	3	146	33	110	30	87	40	84	40	40	39	79	96	74	66
Miles City	70	21	70	26	99	16	351	124	104	51	109	36	65	90	79	94	55	181
Missoula	177	54	161	50	771	192	1,094	311	310	100	249	72	166	172	301	171	290	439
Polson	38	7	26	4	158	35	314	90	79	34	55	23	50	35	91	68	71	187
*Red Lodge	....	....	24	10	....	....	233	69	....	....	20	10	....	26	....	23	....	137
Shelby	44	9	51	13	59	10	115	30	273	95	247	91	132	84	98	278	25	61
Sidney	23	4	34	6	128	33	237	53	183	19	391	46	112	78	81	109	58	155
Thomp. Falls	19	7	68	22	124	24	335	63	70	23	48	16	97	19	78	50	70	130
Wolf Point	34	7	33	9	43	13	183	41	81	30	45	26	58	31	59	49	18	116
TOTALS	2,894	820	2,486	711	7,048	1,695	11,864	3,109	5,322	1,939	4,167	1,382	2,663	2,062	5,360	4,141	2,661	5,829

*April, 1951, figures included with Billings.

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INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar. 1951	Feb. 1951	Mar. 1950	Mar. 1951	Feb. 1951	Mar. 1950	Mar. 1951	Feb. 1951	Mar. 1950
All Manufacturing	$72.36	$74.80	$62.49	42.6	43.7	41.0	$1.70	$1.71	$1.53
Durable goods	75.10	78.94	62.00	43.6	45.3	41.2	1.72	1.74	1.51
Primary metals	73.49	73.94	56.40	44.1	44.5	39.8	1.67	1.66	1.42
Nondurable goods	67.58	67.47	63.28	40.8	40.9	40.6	1.66	1.65	1.56
Food and kindred products	55.31	56.02	54.27	40.5	41.3	42.3	1.37	1.36	1.28
All Mining	75.97	78.44	63.37	41.3	42.3	38.7	1.84	1.85	1.64
Metal mining	74.42	75.58	58.22	42.3	42.6	38.0	1.76	1.77	1.53
Transportation and Utilities (except railrds.)	65.62	65.91	62.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transportation (except railrds.)	75.06	75.08	69.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utilities and communication	57.90	58.61	56.58	38.1	38.3	39.1	1.52	1.53	1.45

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